Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser:

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1795.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

A Sloop for Sale,

VIRGINIA BUILT,

About two and an half years old—burthen 31 tons, sails fast, and is well found.—Enquire of

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

No. 5, Dock Street.

6 mo. 7th $1w

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

RICHMOND,

JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

Mordecai Lewis.

may 30 §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Keiland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—lying at Wilcocks' Wharf, will sail about the tenth of next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797 which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

22w3m

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.

may 10. d1w2aw1m

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

TO BE LET,

And Possession given Immediately.

THAT well known stand called, Small's tavern, sign of the Black horse at the east end of Bedford. This stand is attended with many advantages; there are two houses, the one stone and the other frame adjoining each other, well finished and upon a very convenient plan; the stabling new and large and a pump at the door—besides, there are but two taverns in the town. The terms and time of leasing will be made known by application to

Dr. John Anderson,

of the town of Bedford

may 11. 1am6w

United States. } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 29th day of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon

4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said court.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
June 5th, '98 } §1o1

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 292 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L P & one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
4
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks
[John David] one small box of plated Ware
[Harry Toulmin] two cases of books.

may 15 [1t15]

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. dta5th Je.

Dutch Cream, or Pate Grasse

CHEESE.

Imported in the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

THE subscriber, being applied to by several persons to sell the abovementioned Cheese in small quantities, he now informs his friends and the public in general, that he will sell by the single cheese for the accommodation of private families weight from 6 to 12lbs. each.

T. B. Freeman,

No. 40, south Water street, or 39, south Front street.

june 9. sw2t

Madras and Ventapaulem

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE,

On board the ship CLOTHIER, at Perot's Wharf

Excellent Cheshire, and Double Glouceste } CHEESE,

in fine order— ALSO, a few Crates of

Queen's Ware,

Well assorted for Families.

june 4 §1w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May. 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,

WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,

1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 21.

Mr. HAVENS presented an address from Suffolk county, in the state of New-York, deprecating war as the worst of evils, and praying that merchant's vessels may not be permitted to arm, but that every means may be used for the preservation of peace with the French Republic. Referred as usual.

Mr. SKINNER asked and obtained leave of absence for three weeks.

The bill respecting loan office certificates and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited on the books of the treasury, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. VARNUM, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, to whom was recommitted a former report, reported a bill in addition to the act for establishing post-offices and post-roads, which was committed for Monday.

Mr. BAYARD said, he had a resolution to offer to the house, which he trusted would meet with no opposition from any quarter. It was intended solely to explain the grounds upon which the house proceeded when they refused to consent that Mr. Pinckney should receive the presents usually made by foreign courts to ministers upon taking leave, and which had been offered to him by the courts of London and Madrid. He had purposely avoided in the resolution, any expression of approbation of the conduct of Mr. Pinckney during his missions, because he perfectly knew that no approbation of that house could add to the high sense the people of the United States already entertained of the integrity and talents of that gentleman; and because it did not belong to the occasion, for the house to express any opinion as to the conduct of the gentleman during the time he was employed abroad. That the design of the resolution he had to submit, was simply to negative an implication that possibly might be made, that as the constitution certainly did contemplate cases in which ministers might be allowed to receive presents, that the house were induced by reasons connected with the conduct of this gentleman, to refuse the liberty to accept the presents; whereas he was perfectly satisfied, from the declarations of gentlemen who opposed the permission, who had all taken occasion to testify much esteem for the character and entire approbation of the conduct of Mr. Pinckney while in office, that their opposition arose from principles of general policy, which led them to think that *in no case* should presents be allowed to be received. Nay they had said, that the purity of this gentleman's character, and the importance of his services furnished a happy opportunity of establishing an invariable rule precluding the acceptance of these presents, which no merit hereafter should induce the house to depart from. The subject, however, was of so delicate and tender a nature, that he conceived it a piece of justice on the part of the house, to state explicitly the grounds upon which their decision was made in order to preclude the possibility of any mistake as to their motives. He should rely, therefore, with perfect confidence that the following resolution would be unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved, that this house, in refusing to allow Thomas Pinckney, late minister at the court of London, and envoy extraordinary to the court of Madrid, to receive the presents usually made by the said courts to foreign ministers on taking leave, were induced to such refusal solely by motives of general policy, and not by any view personal to the said Thomas Pinckney.*"

Mr. GRISWOLD moved the postponment of this resolution till to-morrow.

The question on postponment was put and negatived 41 to 34.

The question on agreeing to the resolution then returned.

Mr. SEWALL had some doubts as to the propriety of the determination of the general question, as he believed by that determination, the house had parted with an advantage placed in them by the constitution. He tho't the best way of settling this business would be to re-consider that question. He knew one gentleman who had voted upon it thro' mistake, and there might be several others in the same situation.

The question on agreeing to the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. SEWALL, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to, and to amend the act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject.

SEWALL moved to fill the blank specifying the length of time necessary for an alien to give notice of his intention to become a citizen, before he can be admitted, with five years.—Carried.

The blank declaring the length of time necessary for an alien to reside here before he can be admitted a citizen, Mr. SEWALL moved to fill with fourteen years.

Mr. M'DOWELL hoped this blank would not be filled with so long a time. The residence now required from foreigners before they can become citizens is five years. He would not object to an increase of the length of this term to seven years; or if the committee thought nine better, he would not object to it. He did not wish to discourage an emigration to this country of respectable foreigners, by barring them from the rights of citizenship. The policy of this country had always been different, and he did not wish entirely to change it. When persons come here from foreign countries, it was our interest, he said, to attach them to us, and not always to look upon them as aliens and strangers.

The question for filling the blank with 14 was put and carried 41 to 40.

Mr. SEWALL moved a clause providing that no alien, who comes from a country at war with us, shall be admitted to citizenship whilst such war continues.—Agreed.

Mr. GALLATIN wished to know whether the provisions of this act are intended to extend to persons who were in this country previous to the passing of the law of January, 1795, which requires a residence of five years before an alien can become a citizen, but who have neglected to become citizens, as well as to all those aliens who have come to this country since January, 1795, although they may have made the declaration by that law required, three years before they can become so, of their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. The law of Jan. 1795, had made an exception in favor of all aliens then in the country.

As the bill stands at present, Mr. G. said, it would have a retrospective effect on three descriptions of persons, viz. all those aliens who were in this country prior to the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, and who were not naturalized under the state laws before the act of 1790; in the next place it affects all those who under the law of 1790 might have been naturalized, and all those who, under the the law of 1795, might hereafter be naturalized, provided they have made the necessary declaration of their intention of becoming citizens. From the year 1795, Mr. G. said, many persons, with a view of making themselves citizens of this country as soon as the law would allow them, have renounced their allegiance to the countries from whence they came, and if this bill passes in its present form, they will for ten or twelve years to come be without citizenship in any country. He hoped, therefore, some exception would be made in favour of the descriptions of persons which he had named.

One reason which led him to mention this circumstance was, that there are a great number of persons in the state of Pennsylvania, and many in the district from whence he came, who, though they are not citizens of the United States, really believe they are. This mistake has arisen from, (an error common to most of the districts of the United States) a belief that an alien's being naturalized by the laws of a state government, since the act of 1790, made him a citizen of the United States. The Mayor of this city till the year 1795, admitted citizens under the state law, who afterwards considered themselves as citizens of the United States. He (Mr. G.) always thought that construction to be wrong, Congress having the power to pass, and having passed an *uniform* naturalization law, which, in his opinion excluded the idea of admission to citizenship on different terms, by the individual states. But he knew the contrary opinion, till lately, generally prevailed. Indeed he knew that at the late election in this city, the votes of respectable merchants, who had obtained American registers for their vessels, on a presumption of their being citizens, were refused on this ground. The same mistake had extended to other parts of the union. It may be said, that since the year 1795, these persons might have gone to any of the courts and have become citizens. In this city, and in others, he supposed persons had generally done so; but where people are 2 or 300 miles distant from the district court of the United States, they had not always an opportunity of doing it, especially on account of a construction of the act of 1795, which had prevailed in some counties of Pennsylvania, and which made it doubtful whether any court in the state, out of the city could administer the oath of citizenship. Mr. G. supposed that since the year 1790, from 10 to 15,000 emigrants had come into the state of Pennsylvania, two-thirds of whom believed, till lately, that they were citizens of the United States, from their having been naturalized by the laws of that state. It has now been discovered that they are not citizens; but since that discovery was made, they have not had an opportunity of being admitted according to the law of the United States. If some limitted period was given to these persons to come forward to be naturalized, and they did not become citizens in that time, he should be willing to exclude them. He thought, indeed, provision should be made for all these persons; but he would not move any amendment until he had heard the opinion of the committee on the subject. The amendment just adopted, for excluding alien enemies from citizenship, would do away any objection which could be urged against a provision of this kind. Indeed the persons he alluded to, generally came from the territories of the king of Great Britain, and three fourths of them from Ireland.

Mr. SEWALL said, this subject was before the Select Committee, and it was the opinion of a majority of that committee that no exception ought to be made, but that the bill should pass in its present form. His own sentiments, he said, were decidedly against any alteration. As to the Irishmen whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania has mentioned, as they have neglected to avail themselvs of the privilege of becoming citizens, he supposed they did not place any high value upon it. They are now permitted to hold lands; and from the present distracted state of the country from whence they have emigrated, he did not think it would be prudent to make them eligible to hold seats in the Government, after a residence of five years. He believed the liberty which the United States have given in this respect heretofore has been unexampled, and it was high time the evils which had arisen from this imprudent liberality, should be remedied. The present distracted state of the world, and the attempts made to disturb other governments, shewed the necessity of the proposed regulations. Mr. S. did not consider the persons who had been mentioned, as labouring under any disadvantages. Considering what they have left, and what they receive here, their situation is vastly improved by the change which they have made, without giving them any chance of becoming Members of our Government, for they would have had little chance of becoming members of the government which they have left. He did not suppose they came here with a view of getting into the Government, but to acquire property, and to enjoy peace and happiness, and this they might do, independent of citizenship. As he saw no good, therefore, to be derived to the country, from admitting these persons to citizenship, but much danger, he hoped the bill would be agreed to as reported.

Mr. GALLATIN said, if the bill was proceeded with, he would prepare an amendment in favour of those classes of persons he had mentioned.

The bill was accordingly proceeded with; and coming to the 5th section, where it is provided, that if an Alien shall continue to reside here, and shall refuse or neglect to make a report of his residence, and receive a certificate thereof, shall forfeit two dollars, *and shall be liable to be arrested as a suspected person,*

Mr. GALLATIN moved to strike out the words printed in italic. It was sufficient, he said, that such a person should pay a fine. It was a new thing to punish a man by imprisonment not for delinquency, but because he was *suspected*. A conduct of this kind had been highly condemned in another country, and he hoped it would not be adopted here.

Mr. SEWALL said, it was the intention of the committee to shew the nature of the offence of omitting to make the proper report—to shew that such omission would lay the citizens under the suspicion of not acting openly and candidly.

Mr. SITGREAVES remarked, that if his colleague's objection only went to the words *suspected person*, his motion went too far.

The question was put and negatived 37 to 36.

Mr. GALLATIN then proposed an amendment to the following effect, "provided that any Alien who was resident within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States before the 29th of January, 1795, and any Alien who shall have made a declaration of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, in conformity to the provisions of an act establishing an uniform rule of Naturalization passed on that day, may be admitted to become citizens of the United States, according to the provisions of that act."

Mr. CRAIK was disposed to go much farther than is proposed by this bill in restricting Aliens from becoming citizens of this country. He should have no objection to say, that no foreigner coming into this country after this time, shall ever become a citizen; but he believed if this law was to have a retrospective operation on all those foreigners now residing within the United States, who have neglected to become citizens, it would be very unjust. There was a large class of persons, he said, in the country from which he came, who are not naturalized under any law, and many others who had been naturalized under the State law; about the legality of which, as had been stated, there is much doubt, though in Maryland and Virginia, foreigners are still naturalized by the States, notwithstanding the law of the United States.

In deciding upon this question, Mr. C. said, it would not be proper to take into consideration emigrants from any particular country. Many of the persons he alluded to, are Germans, and well entitled to every privilege that can be given them, and whose neglect to become citizens was probably owing to their ignorance of our language and laws. He should, therefore, be in favour of this amendment, especially as far as it respects those Aliens who were in this country before the year 1795.

Mr. BAYARD said, though foreigners were prevented from becoming citizens of the United States, until they have resided 14 years in the country, in many of the states, they are entitled not only to vote for filling offices of the State Governments, but also for filling those of the United States. Therefore, the only privilege which they are denied, is the capacity of becoming Members of the Federal Government, which was a denial, he thought recommended by sound policy. And he did not see why the restriction should not extend as well to the Aliens now within the United States, as those who shall hereafter come here. If aliens residing here had any right to expect an exception, it must be on the ground of compact. He did not, however, consider Naturalization Laws in that light. Aliens cannot be considered as members of the society of the United States; our laws are passed on the ground of our own policy, and whatever is granted to Aliens is a mere matter of favour, and if it is taken away, they have no right to complain. Every principle of policy in his opinion, required this regulation to be made general; for he believed there were as many Jacobins and Vagabonds come into the United States during the last two years, as may come for ten years hence; so that these very persons against whom this law was intended to operate, will become citizens, and may be chosen into the Government. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would not be adopted.

With respect to those persons who have given notice of their intention of renouncing their allegiance to the foreign country from whence they came (for they do not actually renounce it until they become citizens) it can make no difference to them, especially those referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because it is a principle of the British Law, that British subjects have not a right to alienate themselves—they cannot renounce their Allegiance to the British King. No objection, therefore, could lie against the measures being general on that ground.

Mr. MACON was apprehensive that gentlemen in their zeal to get at particular persons, will go too far in this business. He agreed with them, that for three or four years past, people of all sorts of politics had come to this country, from the highest *Aristocrat* to the greatest *Jacobin*; and he doubted not that persons who were very desirous of becoming citizens, or who had any particular end to answer by it, had already availed themselves of the law. But there are persons in distant parts of the continent, who have never yet become citizens, perhaps from their not being in the way of going through the ceremony, and because he had no apprehension of the privilege being taken from them. Many had also omitted to do it from an ignorance of our language. He hoped, therefore, this amendment would be agreed to. If persons have given notice of their intention to become citizens, they have complied in part with the laws; and he did not think it would be right to put it out of their power to comply with the other part.

Mr. SEWALL said, this amendment would comprehend those Aliens who have come here since the year 1795, though they may have made no declaration of their intention to become citizens, as they may make the declaration before the law passes. As to the other description of persons, he had not the same objection to them. He agreed with the gentleman from Delaware, that our regulations in this respect, are made for our own convenience and safety, and that no Alien has a right to complain, if these regulations should disappoint his expectations.

Mr. SITGREAVES said, this was either a question of right, or expediency. He presumed no gentleman was prepared to say any Alien had acquired an absolute and positive right in this country, to citizenship at any particular time. If not, it was a mere matter of expediency; and when it is considered in this light, there can be little difficulty in seeing the dangers and disadvantages which would arise from allowing foreigners to become citizens as heretofore, or as proposed by the present amendment. They are too evident to be enumerated.

But it was supposed that there are a large number of individuals in this country, entitled to citizenship by the law of 1790, but who have nevertheless neglected to become citi-

ters. It was a little extraordinary, he ſaid, if this were ſo, that perſons ſhould for ſo long a time have neglected to embrace a right, which it is now repreſented, it would be doing them great injury to deprive them of. As to thoſe perſons who came into the country ſince the law of 1795, he ſaw no good reaſon for making an exception in their favour. As Policy, Safety and Security dictated the meaſure, he hoped the bill would be paſſed as reported.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE ſaid he could not reconcile it to his feelings to vote for the bill without the amendment propoſed by the gentleman from Pennſylvania, becauſe it would be doing a number of people whom he repreſented, the greateſt injuſtice. Thoſe people, he ſaid, were peculiarly ſituated. It was only at the laſt winter ſeſſion that the State of Tenneſſee was repreſented on this floor; and at the time of paſſing the Naturalization Law the people of that country were not in a ſituation to receive information of what was done in Congreſs. It need not be a matter of ſurprize therefore, if in that frontier country, there are many perſons, aliens who did not take advantage of the law of 1790. There are numbers of ſuch who have given the ſtrongeſt proofs of attachment to the county; they have fought and bled in the ſervice of the United States, and are as much wedded to the Government of the United States as any men born on American ſoil. If this amendment does not prevail, it will affect many valuable citizens of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, who were citizens in the year 1795, and ten years before that time. Theſe perſons would be deprived of rights, becauſe they were living in a country to which there was no poſt road, and where of courſe they had no Newſpapers to give them information of what was going on at the ſeat of Government. He hoped therefore it would not be agreed to.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS hoped this proviſion would be agreed to. When an act is paſſed good reaſon, he ſaid, ought to be given before any change takes place. Many perſons had come into the country from an expectation of being naturalized at the end of a certain period; but, if this proviſion is not agreed to, the ſyſtem will be entirely changed. He ſaw no difficulty which could ariſe from agreeing to this proviſion, as perſons from countries at war with this country, could not be made citizens at all. He knew a number of perſons who had not taken advantage of the Naturalization law, who perhaps are as good men as any in the United States. It was true, he ſaid, that by the laws of the ſeveral ſtates Aliens are allowed to hold land; but when foreigners come here to reſide, and behave well, he did not ſee why they ought to be prevented from becoming citizens. They contribute their ſhare of the expences of Government, and it was an acknowledged principle that Repreſentation and Taxation ought to go together, which would not be the caſe, if the bill was paſſed, without this amendment.

The queſtion was put and carried, there being 52 votes for it.

The committee then roſe, and the houſe proceeded to take up the amendments.

The amendment of Mr. GALLATIN coming again under conſideration,

Mr. COIT hoped that part of the clauſe would be diſagreed to, which embraces perſons who were in this country before the year 1795, but who had never ſhewn any diſpoſition to become citizens. Thoſe who came ſince, and had given notice of their intentions of becoming citizens, ſtand on very different ground. He ſhould have no objection to the latter being accepted in the way propoſed, but not the former.

After a few obſervations on this amendment it was negatived 49 to 32.

Mr. SITGREAVES propoſed an amendment, limitting the time within which aliens included in Mr. Gallatin's propoſition, ſhould be permitted to avail themſelves of the exception in their favour, viz. thoſe who were in this country before the year 1795, within one year after the paſſing of this act; and thoſe who have come here ſince, and given notice of their intention to become citizens, within four years from the time of ſuch notice having been given.

The queſtion was firſt put on the former part of the amendment.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE did not wiſh to puniſh men for not being born here, but to puniſh both natives and foreigners when guilty. He hoped two years would be allowed, inſtead of one.

The queſtion on two years, was put and negatived 31 to 39. It was then put on one, and carried, 57 votes being for it.

The queſtion on the ſecond part of the amendment was then put.

Mr. VARNUM ſaid, the impulſe of the moment led members to believe that theſe reſtrictions upon foreigners were neceſſary. He thought there was no neceſſity for any meaſures being taken with reſpect to foreigners, except ſuch as belong to the nation with whom we expect to be at war; yet he had no particular objection to reſtrictions being made with reſpect to ſuch foreigners as ſhall hereafter come to this country; but, having heretofore held out inducements to foreigners to come to this country, and when they are come with an expectation of becoming entitled to the rights of citizens in a certain time, he would not diſappoint thoſe expectations.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE ſaid this was a very important bill, and he ſhould wiſh a little more time to conſider of it; he therefore moved an adjournment.

The motion was put and negatived, being only 15 votes for it.

Mr. SITGREAVES ſaid, the obſervations of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts could only be applicable when the principle of the bill was under conſideration; whereas the preſent propoſition only went to limit the period within which advantage ſhould be taken of the indulgence propoſed to be allowed.

Mr. VARNUM moved a diviſion of the amendment, and propoſed to allow till the 1ſt of September next, for perſons to make a declaration of their intention to become citizens.

This motion was not ſeconded; and the queſtion on the amendment was put and carried 47 to 31.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 22.

THE bill to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the former act for that purpoſe, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. HARPER ſaid, he had had handed to him, in the abſence of his colleague Mr. PINCKNEY, an addreſs from the citizens of Charleſton, approbating the conduct of the Executive in its late negociation with France, and expreſſing their determination to ſupport the future meaſures of Government, which he was requeſted to lay before the houſe. He accordingly preſented it,

Mr. DENT preſented an addreſs to the ſame effect, from Calvert County, Maryland.

Mr. MATTHEWS preſented a ſimilar addreſs from Kent County, in the ſame ſtate.

The SPEAKER laid before the houſe addreſſes from the towns of Kingwood and Maidenhead, in New-Jerſey, to the ſame effect.

Mr. CLOPTON preſented certain reſolutions from Henrico, in Virginia, expreſſive of their diſapprobation of any meaſures which may lead to war, and of their reliance on the militia as the only natural guardians of the people.

Mr. DAWSON preſented an addreſs from about 500 inhabitants of Orange County, Virginia, to the ſame effect.

The above addreſſes, &c. were referred as uſual.

Mr. SITGREAVES laid four reſolutions upon the table (which have already been publiſhed) for inſtructing the commanders of our public and private veſſels; the firſt authorizing commanders of private armed veſſels to take or deſtroy any cruizers of the French Republic, which ſhall attack them on the high ſeas for the purpoſe of ſearch or ſeizure; the ſecond authorizing the commanders of the public armed veſſels to take or deſtroy any cruizers of the French Republic, which may be found attacking, on the high ſeas, any public or private veſſel of the United States for the purpoſe of ſearch or ſeizure; the third authorizing the commanders of the public and private armed veſſels of the United States to retake any veſſel of the United States which may have been captured by the cruizers of the French Republic, and to take or deſtroy any cruizer which may have made ſuch capture; and the fourth authorizing the public armed veſſels of the United States to take or deſtroy all armed cruizers of the French Republic, which may be found on the coaſt of the United States within the ſhore.

Mr. SITGREAVES moved theſe reſolutions to be referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr. M'DOWELL hoped theſe reſolutions would lie upon the table till to-morrow.—He owned he was not ready to inſtruct the committee named to bring in a bill on this ſubject. He believed theſe reſolutions are ſynonimous with a declaration of war; and notwithſtanding the preſent critical ſituation of the country, he had yet ſome hopes of war being averted, if prudent meaſures were adopted. He was not willing, therefore, to alarm the public mind by referring reſolutions of ſo dangerous a nature as theſe. It was poſſible, he ſaid, that we might ſoon receive information from our Commiſſioners, which would make a ſtep like this proper; but he could not think it would be proper at preſent.

Mr. VENABLE enquired of the Speaker whether, when a member requeſted a reſolution of this kind to lie upon the table, it was not to lie, according to the rules of the houſe.

The SPEAKER anſwered in the affirmative, and the reſolutions were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. BAYARD made a motion for ſuſpending the operation of the naturalization bill, for a limited time. He thought the preſent time was not a proper period for making permanent regulations on the ſubject, and that it would be better to ſuſpend the preſent law for a time, than paſs any new law upon it at preſent, as there was danger, under our preſent feelings, that the reſtrictions againſt aliens might be carried too far.

The SPEAKER ſaid, he conceived this motion could not be in order whilſt the bill which had paſſed this morning on this ſubject was on its paſſage.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for regulating the compenſation of marſhals, attorneys, jurors and witneſſes; and after ſome diſcuſſion, the committee roſe, and the houſe took up the bill; when

Mr. LYON moved to ſtrike out the ſalaries propoſed to be allowed to marſhals and attornies, to the former of 300 dollars a year, to the latter 400 dollars, excluſive of the fees aſing from their office, which he thought quite ſufficient without any ſalary. Both motions were taken by yeas and nays, and were negatived; the firſt 45 to 27; the ſecond 45 to 35. The bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee of commerce and protection, made the following report:

"That in their opinion important advantages would be obtained, by an arrangement in one corps, of the marines who are, or ſhall be, engaged in the ſervice of the United States, and by annexing them to the exiſting military eſtabliſhment; particularly, as it would afford the means of order and economy, in which a number of minute detachments are liable to be very deficient; and as thereby, the detachments, which will be occaſionally on ſhore, will be kept in proper diſcipline, and may be rendered uſeful in the fortifications, or elſewhere, as the public ſervice may require—The Committee therefore recommend the following reſolution to be adopted:

"*Reſolved*, That in addition to the preſent military eſtabliſhment, there ſhall be raiſed a battalion, to be called the marine corps, to conſiſt of a major, and ſuitable commiſſioned and non commiſſioned officers, five hundred privates, and the neceſſary muſicians, including the marines now in ſervice: and the marines, which ſhall be employed in the armed veſſels and gallies of the United States, ſhall be detachments from this corps."

(To be continued)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 29.

A private letter from Madrid to a mercantile houſe in this city, dated March 5, ſays.—

"General Perignon, ci-devant ambaſſador from the French republic to our court, is ſtill here; but it is aſſerted that he has received orders to depart in a month at fartheſt.

"M. Alverez, uncle to the Prince of Peace, and deputy governor for the prince of Auſturia, has, by means of the ſyſtem of intrigue which reigns here at preſent in full activity, been diſmiſſed from that place of favor. But as ſome conſolation for his diſgrace, he is appointed captain general of Eſtremadura, thought the appointment had been previouſly conferred on general Hercaſſitas. The latter, who was about to ſet out for his command, has been indemnified with a ſeat in the ſupreme council of War.

"The neceſſities of the government are daily encreaſing, and no great financial meaſures to ſupply them, are yet brought forward. Among the paliatives which the government is obliged to employ in the mean time, it has recured to an expedient which cannot fail to aſtoniſh the reſt of Europe. A royal ſchedule, in which penury pretty well maintains the tone of dignity, has been addreſſed to all the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbes, &c. of the kingdom, inviting them to remit to the Royal Treaſury, all the gold and ſilver at their diſpoſal, without even ſparing the church plate, any farther than may be ſtrictly neceſſary for the purpoſes of worſhip. This is meant as a kind of Loan from the clergy; for ſecuring the repayment of which he gives them in pledge that branch of the revenue known by the name of Eſcuſado, ariſing from a right long enjoyed by the Kings of Spain, of taking for their own uſe the beſt Tythe of every Pariſh.

"Neceſſity has, on the preſent occaſion, ſuperſeded every ſcruple; but we now begin to be too well enlightened to take offence at ſuch ſpoliations, as this has not been the firſt attempt of our government in the ſame way."

LONDON, April 9.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,

Loſs of the Pallas Frigate.

The following are further particulars of the loſs of his majeſty's ſhip the Pallas, of 32 guns, the hon. captain Curzon, which was announced in our laſt:

The Pallas arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tueſday morning, from a cruize off the coaſt of France. Soon after the ſhe had anchored, a heavy gale of wind come on from the S by W attended with a moſt tremendous ſea, which continued with increaſing violence until about ſeven o'clock on Wedneſday morning, when ſhe parted from one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the ſhore before her other anchors, could bring her up. The yards and topmaſt, were then ſtruck, and ſhe rode with an apparent degree of ſafety until half paſt eight, when ſhe again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her maſts, to prevent her holding ſo much wind; but, notwithſtanding all their exertions, ſhe did not bring up though with three anchors a-head, until the after part ſtruck on the rocks in the Bay, between Withy Hedge and Mount Batten Point. The tide, by thi time, was at ſtrong ebb, and the ſhip remained with her head to the ſea, being kept in that ſituation by means of her cables and anchors until a quarter paſt three o'clock the ſea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the ſea raiſed her forepart ſo much, that the cables parted, and the ſurf, leaving her broadſide round beat againſt her with ſo much fury, that ſhe was every minute completely hid from the view of the ſpectators.—Whilſt ſhe lay in this ſituation, every hope of the crew being ſaved ſeemed at an end but providentially, from the circumſtance of her drawing leſs water forward then abaft, every ſucceeding ſurf forced her bow round nearer to the land until ſhe got again nearly end on with her ſtern to the ſea. The hope of the ſhip holding together, and the proſpect of a chance that the crew might be able to ſave their lives, were now revived, eſpecially as the tide was ebbing very faſt. The ſhip being quite aground, fore and aft, ſhe was thus made to heel towards the ſhore; and by the latter fortunate circumſtance, the crew were ſheltered from the violent beat of the ſea, and expoſed only to the ſpray, which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this ſtate the ſhip lay till eleven o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her ſo as to enable the officers and men to get aſhore with ſafety. The gale abated about one; and the crew, with the people from the dock yard, began to get out the ſtores the greater part of which will be ſaved. A more melancholy ſcene, for at leaſt two hours, could not be witneſſed. as no other proſpect appeared during that time than the loſs of the whole crew, becauſe, in their then ſituation. no aſſiſtance could poſſibly be given to them, either on the land or ſea ſide. On board the Pallas, one man only loſt his life, and he was killed by the fall of the main maſt. The ſhip was reduced to ſuch a ſtate of wreck, that ſhe could not be got off, and it was expected ſhe would fall to pieces the next flood tide.

A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upſet, and Mr. Maſſey, acting lieutenant of the Canada, and three ſeamen, were unfortunately drowned.

The Pallas frigate, when ſhe met with the accident which occaſioned her deſtruction, going into Hamoaze, to be docked and repaired. She was built in the year 1794, and was as fine a ſhip as any in the navy.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Field Marſhal his Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York to be commander in chief of all his majeſty's Land Forces in the kingdom of Great Britain.

The Marquis Cornwallis, attend by Colonels Twiſs, M'Leod, Pariſh. &c. are making a ſurvey of the fortifications on the coaſt. They arrived at Dover on Thurſday night.

A very conſiderable encampment is about to be formed in Windſor Foreſt, where it is ſaid the King's ſtandard will be hoiſted. Major General Harcourt is the Officer who is to have the honour of the command there.

Tueſday laſt came on the election of a governor and deputy governor of the Bank of England for the year enſuing; when.

Thomas Raiker, eſq. was choſen governor, & Samuel Thoroton, eſq deputy governer.

The following gentleman have been choſen directors for the ſame period:—Thomas Amyand, eſq. Samuel Boſanquet eſq. Roger Boeham, eſq. Alex. Champion. eſq. Bicknell Coney, eſq Edward Darell, eſq. Thomas Dea, eſq George Dorrien, eſq. Daniel Giles, eſ. Jeremiah Harman, eſq. Thomas Langley, eſq. Thoman Lewis, eſq. Beeſton Long, eſq. Job Matthew, eſq Ebenezer Maitland eſq. William Melliſh, eſq. Sir Richard Neave, bart. John Paget, eſq. James Reed eſq Edward Simoen, eſq. Peter I. Thellnſſon eſq Godfrey Thornton eſq. John Whitemore eſq. Benjamin Winthrop eſq.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *June* 12.

At a meeting of the officers of the brigade of the city and county of New-York and county of Richmond, on the 11th inſt.

Brigadier general HUGHES in the chair.

The general having ſtated that the meeting of the officers had been called for the purpoſe of expreſſing in common with the reſt of their fellow citizens, their ſentiments, at this important period of our public affairs and after ſome further obſervations by ſome of the gentlemen preſent, it was reſolved that a committee ſhould be appointed to draft a ſet of reſolutions, to be propoſed for the concurrence of the officers aſſembled. The following gentlemen were appointed

THE COMMITTEE.

Col Morton, of the 3d regiment,
Col. Steddiford, of the 1ſt,
Col Swartwout, of the 5th,
Col. Decker, and Major Perine, } Of the Regt. of the county of Richmond.
Major Fiſh of the 5th,
Capt. Ardin of the 1ſt.

The committee having retired for ſome time, returned with the following reſolutions, which were agreed to.

The officers of the brigade of the city and county of New-York and county of Richmond having taken into conſideration the poſition of our public affairs with reſpect to the republic of France, and conceiving it the duty of every good citizen, at this time, to give energy to our government, by aſſurances of an unſhaken confidence in their wiſdom and patriotiſm, and of a zeal and readineſs to ſupport them in every meaſure they may deviſe for the public good.

Reſolved, therefore, in our opinion, the conduct of the executive of the United States, in the late negociation with France, was marked by a ſincere deſire, to preſerve the peace and friendſhip which had formerly ſubſiſted between the two countries, and that every meaſure was purſued by him for that purpoſe, conſiſtent with the duties he owed to the honor and independence of his country, and that therefore he is entitled to the warmeſt acknowledgments and the fulleſt confidence of the citizens of theſe ſtates.

Reſolved alſo, that ſatisfied with the conduct of government, we will at every hazard ſupport them in ſuch firm and energetic meaſures as they ſhall deviſe for the maintenance of the honor, freedom, and independence of our country.

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, expreſſive of the ſentiments contained in the foregoing reſolutions.

It was alſo moved that the ſame committee prepare the addreſs, which being agreed to, the committee produced the following aodreſs, which was adopted and agreed to be forwarded to the Preſident of the United States, under the ſignature of the brigadier general.

To his excellency JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the United States,*

SIR,

AMIDST the numerous teſtimonials of PERSONAL reſpect, and of attachment to the GOVERNMENT which you are daily receiving from every part of the Union, we preſumed that an expreſſion of ſimilar ſentiments from the officers of this brigade, would not be unacceptable to you.

Attached to our country by every tie of nature and affection, and to our conſtitution and government—from the ſoundeſt dictates of our judgment and underſtanding, we have ever conſidered the HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY of the former, as inſeparably connected with the HONOR and INDEPENDENCE of the latter. While, therefore, we have, with pleaſure, beheld our government, during the late war, which has convulſed and deſolated the European world, purſuing with uprightneſs and integrity that ſyſtem of neutrality, which could alone ſecure to us the bleſſings of peace, it was with the higheſt indignation we obſerved the republic of France, under various pretences, obſtructing that peaceful ſyſtem, refuſing us our neutral rights, aſſailing our very independence as a nation—Confiding in your well known patriotiſm and abilities, we truſted that ſuch meaſures would be purſued as would reſtore to our country its violated rights, or leave its enemies without an excuſe: nor has this hope been diſappointed. The inſtructions to our envoys at that republic, have ſhewn to us, and will evince to the world, that to preſerve the peace, and to reſtore the friendſhip that once ſubſiſted between the two republics, every thing, on the part of our government, has been attempted, conſiſtent with thoſe ſacred duties which we owe to our rights and honor, as a free and independent people.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and with this conviction, we have thought it our duty at this eventful moment, when the independence of our country has been menaced, thus to declare, that while in common with the reſt of our fellow citizens, we conſider peace as a bleſſing highly to be prized, and ſtudiouſly to be cultivated, yet, educated in the principles of our late glorious revolution, we are convinced that war, with all its attendant diſtreſſes, is far preferable to a ſurrender of our national freedom and independence; and that we are, therefore, prepared, and will at ALL HAZARDS, ſupport the the government of our country in ſuch meaſures as they ſhall direct for the defence of our honor, our freedom, and our independence.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Brigadier General of the Brigade of the city and county of New-York, and county of Richmond.

New-York, May 12, '98.

To the Officers of the Brigade of the city and county of New York and county of Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,

NO teſtimonials of perſonal reſpect to me, or of attachment to the government, could be more acceptable than thoſe in this addreſs, which breathe the genuine ſentiments of Americans attached to their country, by every tie of nature and affection.

I am happy, in your opinion, that thoſe who inſult and injure us, are left without excuſe, becauſe every thing on the part of our government has been attempted conſiſtent with thoſe ſacred duties, which we owe to our rights, and honor, as a free and independent people.

Your opinion, that war with all its attendant diſtreſſes is far preferable to a ſurrender of our national freedom, is undoubtedly juſt and becoming Americans; but our ſituation is ſuch, that a ſurrender of our independence to thoſe who aſſail it, would only more ſurely involve us in the worſt war that could fall to our lot.

The real queſtion before us ſeems to be, whether we ſhall involve ourſelves in an unjuſt and unneceſſary war of offence againſt one nation.—Or, be involved by the fraud and violence of another, in a juſt and neceſſary war of defence.—Beſides, how many nations who have never injured, inſulted or offended us, are we to aſſiſt or contribute to deſtroy?

It is better to be prepared, as you are, at all hazards, to ſupport the government of our country in the meaſures neceſſary for the defence of our honor. JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1798.

The Subſcribers appointed a Committee at a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Oneida in the State of New-York at the cloſe of the court of Common Pleas, on the 16th inſt.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR

At any other period in the political annals of our country, we might have remained ſilent, repoſing ourſelves with confidence in the adminiſtration of the government of our own choice, and evincing a tranquil but reſpectful approbation of the meaſures of that government. But ſir, when the wide-ſpread imputation, of an alienation of the American people from their government, is propagated and accredited abroad; when a foreign nation, which has by her agents denounced our independence, cheriſhes the ſlander, and counts upon our diviſions as the means of national degradation and abaſement, we have deemed it our indiſpenſable duty to aſſure the Executive of our Government, and proclaim to the world, that that *alienation* and *thoſe diviſions* have no place in this part of the Union. In recurring to the part, we have ſought with anxious minds for juſt grounds of offence in the conduct of our government towards the French Republic; but in this review, thoſe grounds have been ſought for in vain.

From the firſt dawn of the eventful revolution in France to this day, we have witneſſed in the conduct of the American government, to the French nation, on the moſt trying occaſions, amidſt rude external aſſaults, and the more dangerous undermining influence within, an unceaſing regard to juſtice; an inflexible adherence to the ſtipulations of ſubſiſting treaties, and a ſacred reſpect for the great *land marks* of moral duty and rectitude: a conduct which we are proud as independent Americans to have preſerved in the annals of our country for example to future times.

Happy would it have been for America, and doubly ſo for diſtreſſed Europe, if correſponding ſentiments of juſtice and virtue had animated the breaſts of the rulers of France, and influenced the Councils of that nation? But what a reverſe! what a dereliction of public virtue! what a triumph of force over juſtice! of deſpotiſm over laws! What ſcenes of depravity and corruption are diſcloſed to aſtoniſhed America!

In vain we look for a diſplay of thoſe tranſcendent virtues of which the world has witneſſed, in the rulers of France, ſo ample and repeated profeſſions. The cauſe of republican government is diſgraced in Europe forever; the fond expectations of the ſincere advocates of reform on the other ſide of the Atlantic, are daſhed to the ground; and the friends to the rights of man are conſtrained to weep for ſuffering humanity.

While we view with much concern, the preſent alarming criſis, we cannot believe the period has arrived, when Americans are to deſpair of their republic and paſs under a foreign yoke.

There is not to be found one community of freemen on earth, which is unſubdued by the artifices, and unſubjugated by the arms of the *all conquering Republic*.

With the fulleſt confidence in our government, we do not heſitate to declare, that we are prepared for any ſacrifice, that the ſovereignty and independence of our country may demand; and if war muſt be the neceſſary reſort, the independent yeomanry of this country, with arms in their hands, and zeal in their hearts, will rally round their government, and appealing to the great diſpenſer of juſtice and arbiter of nations for the rectitude of their conduct, will cheerfully diſcharge the laſt and great duty of Freemen.

COMMITTEE.
Jedidiah Sanger
Jonas Platt
William Colbrath
Thomas R. Gold
Eraſtus Clark
Thomas Caſſety
George Huntington
Abiel French
Henry M'Niel
Paſcal C. I. Deangeliſs
Joſeph Kirkland
John Moger.

To the Inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the ſtate of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs by your Committee, which has been preſented to me, by your Repreſentative in Congreſs, Mr. Cochran.

The teſtimony you bear to the juſtice, good faith and moral rectitude of your goverument, and your ſatisfaction to have its conduct preſerved in the annals of our country, for an example to future times, are very full and honorable.

The cauſe of a certain ſpecies of Republican government, is diſgraced in Europe forever; yet there are other kinds better digeſted, and more adapted to the nature of man, which we may ſtill hope to ſee introduced.

When the neceſſity of controuling the paſſions of whole nations, as well as parties and factions, by the organization and arrangement of government, ſhall be better underſtood, the advocates for reform may ſtill be gratified, and the friend of the rights of man ſtill rejoice in the progreſs of humanity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1798.

To the PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the United States.

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the city of Vergennes, in the county of Addiſon and ſtate of Vermont, though deeply impreſſed with the train of lawleſs and unprovoked aggreſſions of the French nation upon our lawful commerce, the repeated inſults upon our government, the neglect and even ſtudied contempt with which our meſſengers of peace and accommodation have been treated, the general ſyſtem of policy by them adopted and perſeveringly purſued, equally deſtructive to the rights of perſons, of things and of nations, and eſpecially the dangerous influence of that policy upon the United States; yet feel a ſecurity in the wiſdom, rectitude, firmneſs and moderation of the Executive, and of Congreſs, in this eventful criſis. The official conduct of the Supreme Executive demands the higheſt confidence of the citizens of the United States, and their moſt unequivocal expreſſions of approbation and applauſe. And we cheriſh the pleaſing hope that the united councils of the government, under the guidance of the Supreme Diſpoſer of events, will ſtill ſave

us from the deſtruction with which we are ſo unjuſtly threatened. And while we expreſs our confidence in the Executive and in Congreſs, we cannot conceal our indignation at the conduct of theſe pretended patriots, whoſe ſtudies and labours (not to call in queſtion their views) are uniformly calculated to ſhackle the meaſures of adminiſtration, divide the American people from their government, and render both ſubſervient to foreign influence. But thanks to Heaven, we are not that degraded, nationleſs people, who will tamely lay our well-won glory and national happineſs in the ſcale with the barbarian demands of ſpoliators, and the inſatiable rapacity of the changeful, dependent miniſters of foreign faction.

The perfidious Republic which boaſts of its *terror* and *proweſs* to us, is more terrible in vices and impieties, than in arms; and though we wiſh to remain in the refreſhing ſhades of our fruitful vine—yet at our country's call we will cheerfully quit them to gather laurels in the rugged field of Mars.—Our lives and our property, even to the laſt mite, are devoted to our country, and we freely pledge them in her cauſe, to be uſed againſt any nation on earth, which with ſacrilegious finger ſhall dare to touch the holy ark of our national rights.

(Signed by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the city of Vergennes.)

Vergennes, May 17th, 1798.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of Vergennes, in the county of Addiſon and ſtate of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR addreſs to the Preſident and Congreſs has been preſented to me by your Senators, Mr. Paine and Mr. Chipman, and your repreſentative, Mr. Morris.

Your oppoſition to that policy (if indeed it can be called policy) which is equally deſtructive of perſons, things and nations, does honor to your underſtandings and diſpoſitions.

The only ſecurity we have under Heaven, is in the wiſdom, rectitude, firmneſs and moderation of Congreſs.

Your approbation of the conduct of the ſupreme executive authority of government, is very pleaſing; but you ſhould remember it can do no more than execute the laws.

If the united councils of our country can ſave us from the deſtruction with which we are ſo unjuſtly threatened, it can only be under the guidance of the Supreme Diſpoſer, by the united valor, conſtancy and exertions of the people. All who recollect the hiſtory of Vermont and its inhabitants, will eaſily underſtand them when they declare their reſolution, at the call of their country, to quit their refreſhing ſhades and fruitful vines to gather laurels in the field of Mars."

Your lives and your property will not be pledged in vain againſt the nation which, with ſacrilegious hand, ſhall touch the ark of your national rights.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	JAY.	LIVINGSTON.
Oneida	955	156
Tioga	192	107
	1147	263

884 majority of Saturday.

Mr. Jay is a-head 1977, and three counties, to wit, Ontario, Chenango and Onondag, only remain to be canvaſſed; and we underſtand theſe counties will be finiſhed this day.

Died, on Saturday laſt, William Seton, Eſq. a worthy and reſpectable merchant of this city.

BOSTON, June 7.

We learn, from Providence, that on the news arriving of the French privateer mounting 16 guns (mentioned under the New-London head) being in the Sound, a large ſhip belonging to John Brown, eſq. was immediately armed with 20 nine-pounders, completely officered and manned in four hours, and ſent out after the daring Bucanneer, whoſe object it is well known, is to plunder our commerce from our harbour's mouth.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Sarah, Hopkins, from Algiers, 80 days—the captain and paſſengers, inform that the frigate Creſcent ſent by our government as a preſent to the Dey, was highly admired, inſomuch, that valuable preſents were made to the capt. and crew; and the higheſt encomiums paſſed on the American character. The Dey was in a poor ſtate of health.

Mozard is away—Where he is gone, no tongue can tell. We hear that before his flight, he wrote an inſolent letter to the governor, which has ſince been delivered to his Excellency, on the ſubject of a fraternal hug, which the ſaid Mozard received from an American ſailor.

Macpherſon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 12th, 1978.

The BLUES are to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of exerciſe, at the public ſquare Market and Broad-ſtreets, to-morrow morning at ſive o'clock in full uniform

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a ſuperior quality, fit for immediate uſe; and CLARET in caſes.

FOR SALE BY

Michael Connor,

No. 102, corner of Second and Dock ſtreets.

june 9. §

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age of Forty five, are requeſted to meet at Mr. Dunwoody's tavern on Wedneſday evening next at 7 o'clock, to conſider the propriety of embodying and diſciplining themſelves for the preſervation of the town.

june 8

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

POETIC EPISTLE,

Addreſſed to the Young Men of Philadelphia, who firſt offered their ſervices to their country.

(Concluded)

Your ranks embattled, and all *mortal* ſtrength
From will, from union, and from arms obtain'd;
May that great God, whoſe awful eye pervades,
Extending myriads of proliſic globes,
Whoſe hand has made, and whoſe almighty word
Commands, ſuſtains, and regulates the whole;—
At whoſe dread fiat worlds from nothing riſe,
And worlds to nothing ſink; protect your bands,
And crown your arms with honorable peace!

But to *ſecure* his never failing aid,
Without which all is vain, *deſerve* it well.
O fall not, friends, into that fatal ſnare,
The wreck of men, of nations, and of worlds,
Neglect of Him, whoſe ever giving hand
Diſpenſes all, and aſks alone return
Of grateful hearts. Too oft, amidſt the noiſe
Of drums and trumpets in the buſtling camp,
The whiſpering calls of conſcience die unheard
Or unrevered; too oft the horrid ſounds
Of blaſphemy diſgrace the tent, which elſe
Would beam with worth unſullied and adorn'd.
Too oft, while reaſon ſleeps, the ſoldier, wrapt
In ſelf aſſumed importance, ſcorns the bonds
Of moral duties as the coward's law,
And thinks it glory to reſiſt his God.
Beware! my friends, no courage can exiſt,
No honor, where religion's ties are held
In ſcorn; Religion! mildeſt nurſe of all,
Of every virtue, that adorns the heart;
The filial chain that binds mankind to God,
The chain fraternal binding man to man.

Courage is not the proud contempt of laws,
Or human or divine, nor yet depends
On the unthinking diſregard of death:
Elſe were the coward brave, whoſe daſtard ſoul
Shrinks from misfortune, and in death's embrace,
Seeks a baſe refuge from the toils of life.
Our lives, our country and our God alone
Can juſtly claim; *their* laws our rule of right.
Courage is, daring to do all we *ought*;
'Tis not the momentary burſt of pride,
Of injur'd pride for inſult undeſerv'd;
It is the firm, decided, yet the cool
The reaſon founded purpoſe, to obey
In peace or war, whene'er our duties call,
In ſpite of ſcoffings, menaces or death.

Honor, the ſoldier's great purſuit, of youth
The nobleſt ornament; of age, the ſun
Which gilds reflexion's wings, and lights the mind
With glad'ning rays back through the cloud of life;
Honor, is not the gaudy glare that decks
The child of fortune, nurs'd alone by her,
Nor is its baſe the blood of human kind;
It dwells with *mercy*, and admits of one,
One only parent, courage well applied.

Such are the virtues that make ſoldiers great;
Such now are yours; preſerveth them unchang'd;
They are the ſhield, the ſole remaining ſhield
Of threaten'd freedom, the ſole bulwark now
Of innocence and worth, ſole rock on which
Amidſt the chaos of diſtracting ſtorms
Religion now *can* reſt. Reflect my friends
How you are bleſt beyond the common lot
Of other nations; here no tyrant rules
Deſpotic o'er your thoughts, here vice retires
Abaſh'd from public view, and virtue lives
Rever'd and honor'd by Columbia's ſons.
Here mild religion dwells in hallow'd peace;
Not made ſubſervient to the will of power,
But glowing pure with energy divine.
Here all that's *right* is liberty, and men
Uncheck'd as angels in their ſongs of praiſe
Pour forth their tributes as their hearts direct.

Theſe, *theſe* are bleſſings which we *muſt* preſerve.
No toil's too great, no danger too ſevere,
No price, ſave that by vile ſubmiſſion paid,
Too dear for bleſſings ſuch as theſe. They will
They *ſhall* with us remain, well guarded round
With *virtue's* walls, more firm than thoſe far famed
Of Aſſur's Nineveh, or thoſe more ſtrong
Built by Semiramis, with hundred gates
Of ſolid braſs—Nor *our's* the cauſe alone
We're call'd to fight, it is the general cauſe
Of panting millions, myriads yet unborn,
Of all the world,—the cauſe of Heaven itſelf.

O let me here indulge, (nor wild perhaps)
Th' enraptured thought which from my boſom bounds!
While o'er the eaſtern world my ſtreaming eyes
View mad'ning rage to deſolation urge
The human race, the altars of our God
Profaned with murder, parricide and luſt,—
Himſelf deſpiſed—(my ſhuddering ſoul ſhrinks back
Struck dumb with horror at the dreadful theme;
Yet will I on) when I behold theſe ſcenes
Which make all Europe a wide waſte of ruin,
I can't but think, Jehovah is reſolved
In pity to mankind to interpoſe
His red right arm, and make the guilt recoil.
As once from Egypt's ſlav'ry he redeem'd
His choſen people, ſo may now his voice
Sound to Columbians from his throne on high
And call them forth the guardians of his laws.
Hah! could you need a ſpur more ſharp than that
Already in your hearts, indulge this thought,
Nor roving wide from reaſon's ſteady courſe
Urge I this wiſh—They who for virtue fight
For freedom, innocence, the love of truth,
Religion, juſtice and humanity,
Stand forth the bulwark of the laws of God.

Then let us riſe my friends, our cauſe is great,
'Tis the defence of all that's dear to man,
And as Goliah 'fore a Sheperd fell,
So may *our Giant foes* 'fore weaker hands;
Our lance our duties, and our rock our GOD.

Board and Lodging.

WANTED, in a private family, where there are no ſmall children, Board and lodging by the year, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and ſervant. As the parties propoſe to find their own furniture, and will be ſatisfied with plain fare, it is expected the terms will be reaſonable. An airy ſituation in the neighborhood of Cheſnut Market and Arch ſtreets, to the weſtward of Fourth ſtreet, will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

june 11. §

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 140, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

june 11 §

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Conſignees of veſſels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hoſpital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) ſuch ſupplies as are to be forwarded to veſſels are deſired to be ſent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

june 8 §

A FEW COPIES OF

THE LAST DISPATCHES,

From the American Envoys at Paris, and a few of thoſe laid before Congreſs, on the 3d of April and 4th of May, may be had at this Office.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *JUNE 12.*

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for ſuſpending the Commercial Intercourſe between this country and France; the moſt material of which was one which gave power to the Preſident to except ſuch veſſels from the prohibition as he ſhould think proper. This amendment was modified by ſtriking out the words "in all caſes," and inſerting, "*in ſuch caſes as he may deem neceſſary to aid the departure of French perſons, with their goods and effects, who ſhall have reſided in this country.*" This amendment to the amendment, the houſe was afterward informed the Senate concurred in. The Senate have alſo agreed to a conference on the ſubject of adjournment. The houſe went again into the committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, which being gone through, the committee roſe, and the houſe having concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, and introduced a few others, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Wedneſday.

Appointments by Authority.

Chriſtopher Raymond Perry, of Rhode-Iſland, and Richard Valentine Morris, of New-York, to be captains in the navy.

William Turner, of Virginia, 2d ſurgeon's mate of the United States frigate.

George Wright, of New-Jerſey, ſurgeon's mate of the ſhip Delaware.

Some gentlemen who came paſſengers in the mail ſtage, report, that a veſſel arrived at New-York from England, after the cloſing of the mail, with accounts to May 1.

It is a common caſe, with men who come in at the tag end of a feaſt, to eat more voraciouſly than others. Exactly ſo is it with the *impartial*, milk and water Gazettes of this country. Federaliſm is now the order of the day, with them (to uſe an odious phraſe of the barbarians) and finding it of no avail any longer to attempt reſiſting the current, they float down the ſtream, exulting with a cowardly meanneſs in the diſaſters of their more conſtant quondam friends.

Amongſt other traits of federaliſm, a patriotic ſhowman, in an eaſtern ſtate, advertiſes a *federal cannonade.*

TRANSLATIONS

For the Gazette of the United States.

From Leyden Gazettes, received by the ſhip Brothers, Henderſon, 64 days from Amſterdam.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 27.

"The capital of Denmark, which ſtill exhibited the remains of the laſt terrible conflagration, was again viſited the day before yeſterday, with a repetition of that terrible calamity. Between 10 and 11 in the evening, the fire broke out all of a ſudden, in the barracks of the body guard of horſe. The flames fed by a quantity of hay and ſtraw, which was depoſited there, made ſo rapid a progreſs, that the whole building was enveloped in fire before the leaſt ſuccor could arrive. An extraordinary calm favoring the active efforts which were made, and ſtill more the animating example of the Prince Royal who ran forthwith to the danger, the fire was got under the next day, Monday, towards evening: but a few hours after it again broke forth with equal violence in a building contiguous to the barracks, i. e. the magazine of fodder for the royal ſtables: this has been entirely conſumed, with all its contents, 60,000 wt. of hay, &c. as well as the royal brewhouſe, and the principal magazine of fuel for this capital. At length, this morning, this ſecond conflagration was got under, and the arſenals, the royal library, the court of ſupplies for the marine, and the edifice of the royal colleges, all which, ſituated directly oppoſite the burning buildings, were in the moſt imminent danger, fortunately preſerved."

GENOA, March 10.

A treaty of alliance and commerce is on the tapis between the French republic and the Ligurian. There is little doubt, that it will be made conformable to the principles which have predominated in the alliances of the French republic with the Batavian and Ciſalpine republics. It is not probable that it will meet here the ſame difficulties as that with this laſt Republic. It is relative to the oppoſition which general Berthier has encountered in this affair at Milan, that he has iſſued the following proclamation.

Head Quarters, Genoa, March 17.

A treaty of alliance with the French republic can alone aſſure you liberty; and by conſequence this is the laſt blow ſtruck at tyranny. A great treaſon was organized againſt your welfare.

Already we have diſcovered many threads of that conſpiracy: at the ſame time, they ſought to excite the French army againſt diſcipline, in order to blow up troubles in your departments: Journaliſts were paid to miſrepreſent and inſult the French nation; and you know that it is not inſulted with impunity. The counter-revolutioniſts ſtrove to ſet the French and Ciſalpines to cutting one another's throats. A deputy of the council of ancients (but, I ſpeak it with pleaſure, a ſtranger to the Ciſalpine territory) organized a ſedition, for delivering Mantua to the enemies of the Ciſalpine republic: the traitors in the pay of royaliſt powers, who ſurround you, are perhaps concealed in ſome of the moſt reſpectable authorities of your government.—Other men, whoſe intentions muſt be pure, ſerve, without wiſhing it, your enemies, either from want of reflection or from ignorance.

Ciſalpine People, can you ever forget that you owe your liberty to the French blood, which has beſprinkled your country,—to the pains and ſacrifices of that *Grande Nation*, which is the admiration of the entire univerſe. Yes, the French are your friends: They will always be ſo: and they will know how to carry on the work which they have begun.

In the orders which I have given for puniſhing the counter-revolutionary and imprudent journaliſts, who have ſpoken with irreverence of the French nation; in the accuſation which I have called for againſt a repreſentative of the people, traitor to his country and to the French army,—I have reſpected thoſe principles of *Liberty*, which we have given you, when at the ſame time I might have employed the Military Authority.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		days
Ship Brothers, Henderſon,	Amſterdam	54
Barque Adriana, Lee,	London	—
Snow William, Half,	Bourdeaux	72
Sch'r Sally, Saunders,	Charleſton	9
John, Waterman,	St. Mary's	10
Sloop Polly, Thompſon,	New-York	8
Patience, Willis,	New-York	8

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Molly, Lack,	Petit Goave	20 days

On the 22d ult. was plundered by a French barge, off the weſt end of Gonaive Iſland, of all the ſtores, cleaths and ſeveral coil of cordage.

Brig Eliza, Campbell,	La Guira	21
Sch. Commerce, Arnold,	C. Francois	12
Two Friends, Booman,	Savannah	—
Eſther & Eliza, Lindſay,	Curracoa	12
Hopeſtill, ——,	N. Providence	8

Capt. Campbell, of the brig Eliza, on the 28th May, in lat. 22, long. 69, ſpoke the brig Hope, 24 days from Hatford, for Hiſpaniola—ſame day ſpoke a French privateer of 12 guns and after ſome converſation was allowed to proceed.

June 9, ſpoke the Ganges ſloop of war and General Greene cutter, on a cruize, Cape-Henlopen W. N. W. diſtant 12 leagues.—About ten days before the Eliza ſailed, two Spaniſh 44 gun frigates and a letter of marque, arrived at La Guira, from Cadiz in 25 days, having ſlipt out in company with a 74 gun ſhip and ſeveral tranſports, bound to Carthagena.

The Daniſh ſhip Iris, Captain Gallis, ſails from hence for Hamburgh, on Wedneſday, and the armed brig Diana, Captain Kirkbride, for Liverpool, on Thurſday, wind permitting.

The ſhip Edward, Captain Wickham, from hence, has arrived at Amſterdam.

The Ganges was off Indian River on Sunday morning, ſtanding to the ſouthward under eaſy ſail.

Came up from the Fort.

Brig Molly, Kilby,	Gonaives	
Liberty, Duver,	Jacquinel	
Anthony, Dove,	St. Martins	
Rambler, Odlin,	St. Johns W. I.	
Polly, Coffin,	Cape Francois	
Schr. Polly, & Betſy, Perſon,	do.	
Fancy, Painter,	N. Providence	
Sloop Nancy, Hardy,	Cape-Francois	

CLEARED.

Ship North America, Barnes,	St. Thomas	
Brig American, Venn,	Gibraltar	
Maria, Sherer.	Charleſton	
Two Siſters, Steinmetz,	Cape-Francois	
Schr. Orion, Stevenſon,	Aux Cayes	
Winfield Packet Mc'Near,	Norfolk	
Liberty Canby,	do.	
Triton, Ripeley,	do.	
Elizabeth, Fulton,	do.	
Little Betſy, Welſh,	do.	
Tryal, Hand,	Alexandria	
Sloop Sophia, Ely,	New-York	
Mechanic, Halliberton,	do.	
Polly, Williams,	do.	
Johanna Magdalena, Perryman,	do.	
Herald, Brewer,	New-London	

New-York, June 11.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary Ann, Park,	Bordeaux	56
Caledonia, Sands,	Greenock	52
Brig Dublin Packet, Green,	Liverpool	
Nancy, Worth,	Charleſton	
Schr. Friendſhip, Higby,	Cape Francois	
Pegaſus, Smith,	Cayenne	
Sloop Swallow,	Boſton	
Corneala, ——,	Tortola	

Yeſterday returned to this port, the Britiſh armed brig Earl Moira, from a cruiſe.

The Earl Moira, on the 8th inſt. ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Brown, from New-York to St. Thomas, the land bearing N. W. diſtance 20 leagues. Same day ſpoke brig Mary, Boadman, bound to Surrinam, diſtance 18 leagues. On the 9th, ſpoke ſhip Edinburgh Packet, M'Laughlin, bound to Leith, diſtance 12 leagues, land bearing W. N. W.

Extract from the log-book of the ſhip Caledonia:

Sailed from Greenock April 17—April 30, ſpoke the ſhip Cleopatra, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, out 19 days, Walter Campbell, maſter, all well, lat. 56, 50, long. 27, 00. June 3, Nantucket ſhoals W. by S. 25 leagues, was boarded by the St. Albans, Britiſh 64, capt. Pinder, who had 3 prizes in tow, viz. ſchooner Triton of Philadelphia, brig Batchelor of do. brig Betſey of Wiſcaſſet, bound to Halifax—Ship George, of New York, from Liverpool, bound to Norfolk, out 70 days, who on the ſame day was ſupplied with proviſions by capt. Croket, of the Amſterdam Packet.

Extract from the log-book of the ſchooner Pegaſus from Cayenne.

Saturday June 9 in lat. 39 32 long 73 46 at 6 A. M. ſaw a ſchooner S. W. then calm diſtance about 3 leagues: at half paſt 8 ſprung up a ſmall breeze from N W by W made all ſail—the ſchr. made ſail after us, ſteering N and N by W. at 11 the breeze increaſing, perceived we left him—at 9 ſaw a ſhip to northward ſtanding to the ſouthward—at half paſt 11 the ſchr tacked and lay too at half paſt 12 o'clock—the laſt we ſaw of the ſhip her topſails were on the cap laying too and the ſchr by her.

Boſton, June 5.

This day arrived, ſchr. Sea-Flower, from Virginia the 1ſt inſt. was brought to by a French 8 gun privateer, who ordered the boat on board, examined his papers, took a caſk of water, and a barrel of bread, and then permitted her to proceed.

June 6.

Same day, ſhip Delight, Wilſon, Liverpool, kept under convoy her whole voyage, Three days ſince parted company with the St. Albans, the capt. of which was extremely diſpleaſed with the conduct of the maſters of thoſe veſſels which left the convoy. She intended to cruiſe off the coaſt a few days, then proceed to Halifax.

We learn, that the Weſt Capelle, with her cargo, captured on her paſſage from Batavia to Boſton, a year laſt Januar; after ſeveral days trial, in the court of Admiralty in England, before Judge Marriot, has been reſtored to its owners in this country.

Norfolk, June 5.

On Saturday arrived the ſchooner Siſters, captain Tupman, 10 days from Cape Nichola Mole. By this veſſel we have poſitive accounts that St. Marcs was evacuated on the 6th ult. and Port-au-Prince and Arcahaye on the 8th. All the American veſſels at the above places were impreſſed into government ſervice for the purpoſe of carrying off the effects. Sailed under convoy of the Proſerpine frigate as far as lat. 24, in company with 22 ſail of Americans, of which cap. Tupman recollects the following:

Ship Nathaniel Bailey, Campbell, for Philadelphia.
Brig Jane, Watts, do.
Schr. Pandora, ——, do.
Polly, Forſyth, for Norfolk.
Polly, Harriſon, for Baltimore.
Miraculous Pitcher, ——, do.
Rover, Weſt, do.
Sally, ——, Salem.
Snow Harmony, Marſhall, for Charleſton.

Left at the Mole,

Ship Star, Vanneman, of Philadelphia.
Brig Lively, Stewart, do.
Delight, Fowler, of Newburyport.
Diana, Calvert, of Norfolk.

Veſſels condemned ſince the laſt arrivals from thence.

Ship Henry, Bunker, New-York, with coffee and cotton from Gonaives; condemned for having carried ſpecie to purchaſe it.
Brig Conſtant, Tillman, from Waſhington, to Jamaica; condemned for having cleared out for a French port.
Schr. Friendſhip, Odlin, of Philadelphia, bound from Curracoa to Arquin, with ſpecie to buy coffee—caſh condemned, veſſel cleared.
Sloop Driver, Caſhman, of Philadelphia to Cape Francois, with a cargo of proviſions.

For Sale, or to Let,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION, on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (excluſive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogſheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-houſe with a barn, ſtable, granary and other neceſſary buildings go with one part in caſe of a diviſion; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the moſt elegant ſituations for a houſe to be ſeen on the river. The land is of good quality, ſuitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premiſes.

Thomas St. John.

june 12 4t

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

Corner of Front and Market Street.

WHERE he is juſt opening a very extenſive ſupply of clock dials, caſt braſs, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice ſtone and emery, ſheet braſs, hard and bench vices, witch and clock plyers, large and ſmall files, ſhoe and knee chapes, chains, ſeals and keys, gold, gilt and ſilver watches, ſpring and weight clocks.

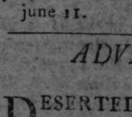
june 12 tu&stf

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

The following GOODS, juſt arrived in the ſhip Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,

Bohea,
Hyſon Skin, } TEA
Young Hyſon,
Sugar in boxes and bags
And a quantity of Caſſia

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,



The ſaid ſhip PIGOU,

A well known, faſt ſailing Ship, live oak and cedar frame, and coppered. She meaſures 76 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks.

Mordecai Lewis,
Jeſſe & Robert Waln,
William Sanſom.

june 11. §2w

Millenery Room,

136, Market ſtreet,

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that ſhe has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her uſual ſupply of the very lateſt faſhions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the neweſt ſhapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11. 2ot

I hereby give Notice,

TO all my creditors, that I have applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, at their ſeſſion in June term in this month, praying that they would extend to me the benefit of an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, paſſed the 4th day of April, 1798, entitled "An Act providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, unleſs he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the ſaid court hath appointed Monday the 25th day of June inſtant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to hear me and my creditors at ſuch place as the court ſhall be held, where they may attend if they think proper.

JOHN GRAHAM.

june 11. §t25

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, ſtationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kiſſock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, ſpeaks broad, inliſted by enſign Root, at New Brunſwick, had on his full regimentals, ſtole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very aſſuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Cheſter, State of Maſſachuſetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blackſmith, had on his full regimentals and left his poſt when on ſentry.——alſo,

Eliakim Stow, a priſoner, born in Symſbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a-repeated deſerter, very aſſuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental ſhirt and overalls when he deſerted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſerters and return them to Spring Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice ſo that they may be obtained ſhall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reaſonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requeſted to inſert the above.

june 11 §

30 tons of Lignum Vitæ,

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

june 7 tuthstf

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,

CONSISTING OF

Claret in hhds. and Caſes
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Fitzſimons.

may 26. §4w

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Lute-ſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information,
Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.
may 16 §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Cheſnut ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on ſilks for Military and other ornamental purpoſes (in a manner peculiar to himſelf) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of deſign, truth and beauty of colouring, neatneſs and maſterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furniſhed with all poſſible diſpatch, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in ſtile (not that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artiſt maſter of his profeſſion.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himſelf that profeſſional talents, punctuality, and reaſonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wiſhing for a ſupply of Colours and Drums, painted in a maſterly manner, will no doubt feel themſelves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to truſt ſelf-flattering advertiſements, but examine the work executed by both parties——One view will ſatisfy them where the ſuperiority lies,—ſave the ſpoiling of good ſilks by George Rutter's pencil—and diſcover the requiſites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subſcriber returns her ſincere thanks for the generous encouragement ſhe has experienced ſince her commencement in buſineſs, begs leave to acquaint her friends and the Public, that ſhe has received a freſh ſupply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her conſtant endeavour to merit their future ſupport.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large ſupply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.
may 3? tu&f8t

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muſlins, now ſelling off and well worth the attention of Houſekeepers to make purchaſe of——Enquire of.

Thomas Randall,
No. 88, Spruce-ſtreet.
may 17 §

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treaſury, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, Captain Joſiah which hath been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt, viz:

3164. 8s. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour ſtreet, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the ſaid office of the Treaſury of the United States,—and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen ſhares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five ſhares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the ſaid Bank of the United States,—and all perſons concerned therein are deſired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, ſtanding on the Books of ſaid Company in the name of Daniel Liſter, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, England—viz. No. 2151, repreſenting 13096 to 13105, ten ſhares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten ſhares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten ſhares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten ſhares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, which having been captured, ſaid certificates are ſuppoſed to be loſt; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the ſaid company.

Daniel Neal Liſter.
may 1 *d6w

FOR SALE,
A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to ſerve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accuſtomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth
10 tons of Sheet Lead
Apply to
Richard D. Arden,
No. 26, North Front ſtreet.
june 7 §

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A Quantity of Sugar.
Weſt India Muſcovado quality, which he offers for ſale very low for caſh or at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A variety of Britiſh Dry Goods, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.
India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
june 5 dtf

TO LET,
The Houſe No. 83,

Cheſnut, a few doors below Third ſtreet.
It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of buſineſs. Apply as above.
june 5. §

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Caſes.
A L S O,
76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogſheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.
june 2 dtf

Now Landing,

At Meſſrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about
65,000 lbs. Coffee,
In Hogſheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 89, South Third Street
june 1 §6t

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY
James Yard.
ALSO,
A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price.
june 4 d10t

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front-ſtreet.

HAVE received by the ſhip Belvidere from London, a quantity of Ruſſia Goods, conſiſtin of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glaſgow, an aſſortment of Scotch goods.

They have alſo on hand India, Nankeens, Luteſtrings, and a variety of India Muſlins.
may 23 d3w

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Manioodies	Peniaſcoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Coſſas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant aſſortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. d2w a2w

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of beſt quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.
WINES.
35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half caſks of Sherry
30 Caſks of Liſbon
300 Caſes of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of beſt Durham Muſtard.
For Sale by
John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.
may 4 eodtf

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON
Dec. 1. 3awtf

FOR SALE,
Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

Treaſury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the ſaid State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block Houſe, and at all other Poſts in the State of Tenneſſee; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, below the ſouthern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.
march 27. 2awt15y

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
50 Cheſts of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyſon, Souchong, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon and Bohea, juſt arrived in the Ships Sampſon and Ontario; ſeveral complete ſets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of ſuperior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madraſs Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, conſiſting of Luteſtrings, Sarſnets, Perſians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*
5000 boxes of Pate Graſſe Cheeſe
in excellent order for exportation, juſt received by the ſhip Juno and Joſeph from Amſterdam.

T. B. Freeman,
No. 39 South Front-ſtreet, or at his counting houſe, No. 40, South Water-ſtreet.
may 30. m6t

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a ſtile which will endure the hardſhips of the weather without injury, and which for neatneſs and exactitude of colouring cannot be ſurpaſſed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furniſhed with diſpatch, on the moſt moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire buckets, &c. accompliſhed in that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himſelf from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of ſpecimen's may be ſeen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our profeſſional abilities, we have to requeſt the public not to be impoſed upon by foreign artiſts; but to decide upon the merits of each by a compariſon of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almoſt univerſally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of eſtabliſhed artiſts, with a view of deceiving the public, and engroſſing that buſineſs which their profeſſional knowledge in no wiſe entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion muſt govern, we flatter ourſelves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great ſuperiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and ſhew the neceſſity of judging for themſelves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the ſelf-flattering advertiſements of Mr G.

Any perſon wiſhing a ſupply of FLAGS and DRUMS will pleaſe apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

To be Sold, in Burlington,

Immediately oppoſite the wharf on the river Delaware,

A Large new two ſtory brick Houſe, and Lot ſixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The Houſe conſiſts of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one ſmall one, well finiſhed garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, ſtore room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finiſhed and in perfect order. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonfall & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Burlington, who will inform the price and ſhew the premiſes. may 24 3taiw

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Cheſnut Street,
A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.
april 9 dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any of either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Officers, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervisors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervitor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)
A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.
april 2. §

The Co-partnerſhip of the Subſcribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid firm, are deſired to render their accounts, and thoſe indebted to make payment to Joſeph Davidſon, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joſeph Davidſon.
april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Country Reſidence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wiſh to receive two or three genteel boarders. The Houſe is handſomely furniſhed; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well ſtocked with the choiceſt Fruit.

There are ſeveral Muſical Inſtruments, amongſt which is a moſt excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handſome Coach, which may be at the ſervice of the whole.

The Coach Houſe and Stables are moſt excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinſon, have by mutual conſent agreed to live ſeparate and apart from each other from bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as by contract ſhe is to ſupport herſelf for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. SAMUEL HODGKINSON.
may 15. *3taw